

and I confess to myself-ah, foolish little Bab!-that my whole heart is o. No woman

MISCELLANEOUS.

the captain, "you have committed mur-

1. 8

ened, and one of the actors at another's approach repeated his line. "Hark!

etc., which conflcts with a printing office, these men so eager to secure the newspaper men in their behalf, are the first ones to lay in a supply.

of her forefeet so that the knee would be bent up close. I made a loop of a small rope that would slip easily over the knee and up on her leg when so bent, holding the foot up from the ground. After so adjusting the loop I would slip a small round stick in between the rope and the joint of her knee so that the loop would not come off. She had to stand on three legs. for if she moved down she would go.'

roader, it costs a little more than 20 cents a mile to run a locomotive, on the average. Nearly S cents of this is for fuel, 714 for pay of engineer and fireman, 1/2 cent for oil and waste, and more than 41/2 cents for repairs, A ton of coal will run a locomotive twenty-four miles, a pint of oil will run eleven miles, and a pound of waste one hundred and twenty-three miles. The locomotives of a railway like the Northwestern run a half million of

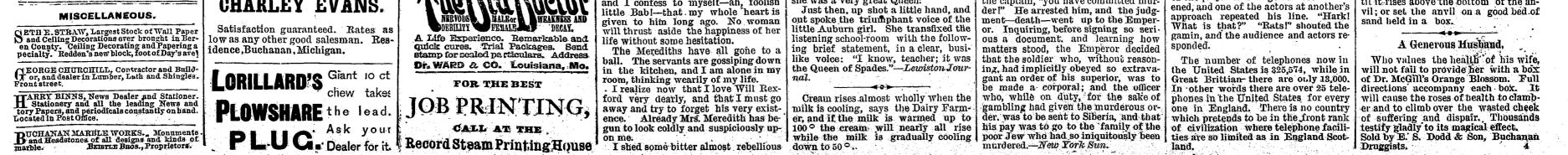
ent on one individual. The works within the town of Essen occupy more than 500 acres, half of which are under cover. According to a census taken in September, 1881, the number of hands employed by Mr. Krupp was 19,-605, the members of their families 45, 776, making 65,381 persons supported by his works. Mr. Krupp owns 547 iron mines in Germany. He owns four sea steamers and there are connected with his Essen works 42 miles of railway, employing 28 locomotives and SS3 cars, 69 horses with 191 wagons, and 40 miles of telegraph wires, with 35 stations and 55 Morse apparatuses. The establishment possesses a large chemical laboratory, a photographic and lithographic atelier, a printing office with three steam and six hand printing presses, and a book-binding room. The establishment even runs a

'stop' your paper to make the editor feel humiliated, just poke your finger in water and then pull it out and look for the hole. Then you will know how sadly you are missed. The man who thinks a paper cannot survive without his support ought to go off and stay a while. When he comes back he will find that half his friends didn't know he was gone. The other half didn't care a cent, and the world at large hadn't kept an account of his movements whatever. You will find things you cannot endorce in every paper. Even the Bible is rather plain and hits some hard licks. If you were to get mad and burn your Bible the hundreds of presses would still go on printing them, and if you were to stop your paper and call the editor all sorts of ugly names the paper will still be published. And what is more you will sneak around and borrow a copy of it every week from your neigh-bor. It would be much better to keep your vest pulled down and your sub-

If it is desirable to set up an anvil so that its use will make the least possible noise, set the anvil on a block of lead, or make a putty ledge around the anvil upon the wooden block, 1/2 in. clear all round, 1 in. high. Raise the anvil clear of the block 1/2 in., by any means available, pour in the lead until it-rises above the bottom of the anvil; or set the anvil on a good bed of sand held in a hox.

. . . .

she was a very great Queen:"



# BUCHANAN RECORD.

JOHN G. HOLMES, Editor.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1886.

Ice floods in the St. Lawrence river have done great damage at Montreal.

At the present rate every business in the country will soon be boycotted.

Gen. Innes is looming up as the prospective candidate for Governor on the Greenback ticket.

The cholera has already commenced its work of distruction in France. Sixty-eight cases were reported at Brindisi, Friday.

\$147,748 is the amount it will cost Uncle Sam for having a few of his addopted sons enjoy themselves shooting Chinamen at Rock Springs, M. T.

The dissatisfaction is great and growing. The Democratic defeats in municipal election in Indiana and Wisconsin are small but significant results of it.

The civil-service postmaster. Jones. of Indianapolis, has been in office nearly one year and has removed eighteen Union soldiers, some of them crippled from wounds received in the service.

John T. Rich is looming up as the probable candidate for Governor on the next Repuclican ticket. There is probably no man in the state who would meet with more popular support then he.

Secretary Vilas may stop to inquire what the city of Madison, Wis., means by electing a Republican mayor. It is the Secretary's home and has usually been soundly Democratic. The city is evidently becoming offensively partisan.

There is strong talk of a change of treaty stipulations between this country and our neighbor on the north, making embezzlement and robbery extradictable offenses. Such an arrangement will greatly reduce the migration to the provinces.

Of all Americans, Grover Cleveland is the most reckless. With a disgruntled party at his back, the responsibilities of the American people on one shoulder, an incompetent cabinet on the other, he now proposes to rush blindly into matrimony.

The common practice among ladies of ornamenting their hats with parts of birds of one kind or another, is becoming one of unusual censure. The wholesale slaughter of wild birds consequent upon this freak of fashion, is

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of danger to the government. It is, perhaps, true that great progress has been made since 1865, but there is cer-tainly room for improvement, and the sooner the improvement can be made the better. The mendicancy part of the problem is most likely more theo-ry than practice. Among the bills introduced in the House Monday was one by Mr. Bur-rows. To provide for the transporta-tion of foreign mails. It directs the

tion of foreign mails. It directs the Postmaster General, before the 1st of July, 1886, and every five years thereafter, to enter into contracts with the lowest responsible bidder at a rate not exceeding 50 cents per mile on the outward trips of actual nautical miles traveled between the terminal points,

for the transportation of mails for the United States between any port of the United States and the ports of the Pacific and South Atlantic oceans, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Carribbean Sea. The ships with which such contracts shall be made shall be of American register and manned by American

crews, and the contracts shall extend for a term of five years, and all vessels so engaged shall in time of war be subject to purchase or charter by the United States at reasonable rates. The President is authorized to enter

into treaty negotiations with the governments of the several countries of Central South America, Asia, and the islands of the Pacific, for the concerted support of such steamship mail faclities as may be established.

Conclusion of Hon. J. C. Burrows's

Speech. The conclusion of the speech of Hon. J. C. Burrows of Michigan, delivered during the debate on the appropriation for the postoffice department. is herewith presented. The speech was

directed in part to the report on the appropriation bill made by the Republican minority of the committee on postoflices and post-roads, previously presented in the House by Mr. Burrows:

"If there has been any one thing in the last 15 years to which the Democrats seemed more ardently attached than any other it was reform in the civil service. In season and out of season, in public and in private, by speech and platform, it has coveted every oc-

casion to make solemn protestation of its devotion to this new-found object of its idolatry. [Laughter.] Its en-thusiam at times would brook no restraint. Although reform and the Democratic party never had any personal acquaintance until 1872, when they met for the first time in a liberal Republican convention, yet from that hour there sprang up an attachment between them which has been abso-

lutely phenomenal. Some slight conception of the warmth of its devotion at that time may be gathered from the following declaration preserved in its platform of 1872: "The civil service of the government

has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach on free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of Republican government. We therefore regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, form in the civil service! This is "do-

prove; and these charges, however false and infamous, unknown and unanswered, unanswered because unknown, pass into the permanent archiver of this nation to remain so long as the government shall stand. This, I repeat, is the crowning infamy of this whole business, and ought and will consign any party that approves it to deserved retirement.

But I am suspicious the Democratic party has been deluded into the belief that such a course will lead to great party advantage and contribute to its future success. You argue that this method is a three-fold victory; first, you say, we get the Republican official out and a Democrat in, which is of prime consequence; second, by withholding all knowledge of the grounds upon which removals are made we will keep from the people the real cause, which is purley a political one. and continue the deception that we are reformers; and, third, by denying to removed officials the right to know and answer the charges made against them the suspicion will obtain that they are removed for some malfeasance in office, and in the approaching campaign we have but to point to the long list of removals for convincing proof of official corruptior.

postmasters in Oilio might be removed within the next two months, and great good accomplished-thereby, if our people will adhere to a proposed plan. This is, in short, to pick out the most obuoxions and oftensive partians in each county, to the nam-ber of a sixth to a quarter of all, and choose first-class men to take their places. I will require no more proof of their partisanship in these selec-tions than the affirmation of knowledge on the part of a representative or Senator that the post-master has been an active editor or proprietor of a Republican newspaper, printing oftensive articles, easily shown by slips; or a stamp speaker, or member of a political committee, or odilecr of a campaign club, or organizer of political meetings, or that his office has been made the headquarters of political work, or that his clerks have been put into the performance of political duties. Possibly other acts of equal force may be noted in some cases. If the representative does not know the fact, it should be established by some aflidayit of some person whom he can affirm to be of unques-tioned credulity, or by some documentary evidence. In recommending for appointment, I beg the representative will state the age, business, and what kind of business experience, and a descri-tion of the business character of the applicant, and also of his habits and standing in the commu-nity, and when there are various candidates I shall be obliged by any explanation which the repre-sentative can give. This necessarily imposes a little trouble, and ret not very great, but it seems to me reasonable to require very extraordinary care and trouble enough to be taken to represent surely the fact. The carliest removals and appointments of thus kind will challenge the Keenest scruliny. The former must be justifiable and the latter beyond criticism. Some mistakes have perhaps occurred, and our adversaries are keenly interested to make the most of every fault because they have perceiv-ed a strong current of general approbation of the purpo If this is your reasoning, let me say to you that you are making a fearful mistake. If you would remove the Republican official saying to him, "It is not because you have not been a faithful and honest public servant, but solely because you are not in accord with the Democrat party," there is not a Republican official in the land who would not gracefully surrender and cacept the situation. He would probably continue a Republican from conviction, but the simple loss of his office would not spur him to unusual zeal. But when you remove him on some secret charge, emanating from some secret, unknown source, which he is not permitted to know or answer. reflecting on his public or private characer, he not only continues to be a Republican, but he becomes your active nd implacable foe. The office was of little value to him but his good name is a priceless legacy, cherished above all else, which he hoped to bequeath untarnished to his children. That is but a common sentiment.

Who steals my purse steals irash; . . . But he that filches from we my good name Robs me of that which not carriches him And makes me poor indeed.

You, for party ends, are wontonly placing a stain upon thousands of The foregoing communication was good names, and be assured they will ddressed to the Democratic members not remain inactive under the foul of Congress from the states of Ohio, aspersion. Nay, more, their kinsmen Indiana and Virginia, and no comand their friends will make common ment can make its impropriety more warfare with them. Honorable men of all parties will espouse their cause, On the 4th day of March, 1885, the and this Democratic reform adminispresident-elect in his inaugural address stration will answer for its vilification leclared that "the people demanded of worthy citizens at the bar of public that the application of business princiopinion, where it will receive swift ple to public affairs," and the "civil and merited condemnation. [Applause service reform should be in good faith on the Republican side.]

# State Items.

post-master general is writing a "confidential" letter to Democratic con-A new bank is to be opened so on in gressmen "to get their cases ready." and he thought "from 15 to 25 per cent. Paw Paw. of fourth-class postmasters in Ohio

Kalamazoo grocers have organized might be removed within the next two warfare against dead beats. A months." This is the "application of business principles to public affairs." most righteous object.

[Laughter.] While the echo of these 1401 students are now patrons of words was yet ringing into the public this state at the Ann Arbor Univerear the postmaster general quietly whistles to his side the whole uncountsity. Of these only 45 are foreign born. ed pack of hungry office-seekers and The bonded debt of Grand Rapids sets them upon the track of honest has increased nearly \$200,000 in one officials with instructions to hunt them down and hold them at bay until the postmaster general could take their

St. Joseph county Democrats lose two in the Board of Supervisors this

Lthink Ely's Cream Balm is the best remedy for catarrh I ever saw. I never took anything that relieved me so quietly, and I have not felt so well for a long time. I used to be troubled with severe headache two or three times a week, but since using the Balm have only had one and that was very light compared with other formones.-J. A. Alcorn, Ag't U. P. R. R. Co., Eaten, Colo.

Beautify Your Homes.

Finish the walls and ceilings with Alabastine. You can do it; inexpensive; try it. White and twelve tints. Cheaper and better than paint, kalsomine or paper. Disinfects and pre-vents diseases. Beautiful sample card free. By druggists, hardware and paint dealers. \$350 given away. ALA-BASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich. 12m2

About \$3.000,000 worth of Americanmade locomotives are sent abroad every year.

Judge of a government by the men it produces. Judge of a man by his deeds, a tree by its fruits, a medicine by its results. Time tried and true is Dr. Bigelow's Posirive Cure, which contains the good qualities of all the best cough remedies without the defects of any of them. A safe and speedy remday for coughs, colds, and all throat and lung troubles. Sold by S. A. Wood in fifty cent and dollar bottles, healing to the lungs. Safe and pleasant for children.

Vermont expects to produce 10,000,-000 pounds of maple sugar this season.

FITS .-- All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous curse. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931, Arch St., Phila., Pa. 9y1

The past month has been the coldest March in England for seventy years.

Parker's Tonic kept in a home is a sentinel to keep sickness out. Used discreetly, it keeps the blood pure, and the stomach, liver and kidneys in working order. Coughs and colds vanish before it. It builds up the health. No wise mother will be without it. apr More than nine thousand bills have

been introduced into the Forty-ninth Congress. "I'll attend to it soon." Don't cheat yourself in that way. Your hair is growing thinner, dryer and more lifeless every day. Save it and restore its

original color, softness and gloss by using Parker's Hair Balsam while you may, apr

A Nebraska Shylock recently took a chattel mortgage on a will. HALE'S HONEY is the best Cough Cure, 25, 50c., \$1.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP heals and beautifies, 25c GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions, 25c. HILL'S HAIX & WHISKER DYE-Black & Brown, 50c. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 Minute, 25c. DEAN'S RHEUMATIC PILLS are a sure cure, 50c.

trated The best on earth, can truly be said of Dr. Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which

bruises scalds, burns, wounds, and all other sores. .Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try his wonderful healer. Saticfadti on guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. Sold by S. A. Wood 37y1





Manufactured and for Sale by D. J. BURDITT, 21-2 miles northeast of Buchanan, in Bend of River.

P. O. BOX 507.

The popularity of the combined picket and wire fence is daily increasing, as is shown by the sales of wire, 25,000 miles, in the states of Illinois, Missouri and Kansas during the past year. Some of the reasons why the farmere prefer to use this kind of fence: First, It is strong, durable and cheap. Horse high, bull proof, and pig tight; visible as plank, and guaranteed to hold any kind of stock, and costs \$100 less per mile than the plank, and lasts three times as long. It forms a perfect combination of two materials, being five 2-cable strands of galvanized Besse-mer steel wire interwoven with 1½x5; inch pickets, placed 2½ or 3 inches apart, 4 feet long and made especially for fences. The fence is portable and is especially adapted to temporary pasturage, hog, sheep or cattle pounds, yards or enclosures for fowls. It can be taken up and removed without the slightest injury. It has superior advantages over every other kind of fence in being less liable to be burned up by fires, washed away by floods or blown down by the winds. It does not (like the barbed wire) absorb the profit of a whole year's labor by the mutilation and killing of farm stock, to say uothing of the cruelty and suffering to which the stock are exposed in a barbed wire enclosure.





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WORTHY

Of Confidence.

cacy as the best blood alterative known to medical science.

include not only the removal of cor-ruption from the blood, but its curich-ment and the strengthening of the vital organs,

A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE FOR 5 CENTS.

The latest novelty announced is a Bible printed in short-hand and illus-This Cigar will prove as represented and will be exten-ively advertised in every town for live dealers who will appreciate its merits and push it accordingly. Address BANGHART BROS., Sole Agents,

is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts

Buchanan Prices Current,

Corrected every Wednesday by C. B. TREAT. These figures represent the prices paid by dealers, unless otherwise specified AYER'S Sarsaparilla is a medicine that, during nearly 40 years, in all parts of the world, has proved its effi-

made ready appointments can be made that rapidity. Should you think it desirable to have a personal conference before this is begun I thall be very glad to meet the delegation. But as I have felt it desirable to relieve them of unnecessary journeying and expense, I have written a similar letter to each representative from Ohio and respectfully solleited responsive ac-tion in accordance with the spirit of it. Very truly yours. Postmaster General.

apparent.

enforced." While these high-sounding

words were ringing in the public ear the

official life. This, Mr. Chairman, 18 re-

noted that in the 2,233 presidential

with Democrats, 290 being in case of

attracting attention in all quarters. The ladies can come to the rescue by discarding these ornaments.

The storm that did so much damage in Minnesota last week lacked the whirling motion of the regulation cyclone, and was nothing but a tornado. It matters little whether the wind turned in stright lines or curves, it managed to slaughter nearly every living being in its path.

Roscoe Conkling's services for the investigating committee in New York have born fruit worth harvesting. The scattering that has been made among the 1884 aldermen, and the railroad bribe givers is truly interesting. The amount of aristocracy that is being built up in Sing Sing is astonishing.

Cleveland people have recently been badly scared by the presence of a blueish fog that old citizens claim has not appeared since the cholera plague of 1866, when it was seen, and it is now believed to be the forerunner of another visitation of that disease. All parts of Europe are using precautions against the spread of the disease from its present quarters, in Italy. Nothing is said of any blue fog in the infected districts of Europe, but they have plenty of the cholera.

The B. & O. switchmen's strike in Chicago was settled Saturday by the obnoxious non-union men requesting to be transferred to other points, which was done, and the dignity of the unionists properly recognized. The contagion, however, spread to the Lake Shore vards and seventy-five of that company's men went out because eight nonunion men, who had been in the employ of the company eight to sixteen years, and still remained. The objection made to the men was that they remained loyal to the company during the great strike of 1881. A most excellent reason why the company should discharge all others before them.

It is still evident that the fools are not all dead. The Baltimore and Ohio switchmen in Chicago yards, with the exception of seven, belong to the Switchmens' Union. It was a galling disgrace to the Union men that these seven men should be given employment, and could not be forced to join the clique of which the others formed a part. The disgraced Union men nursed their grievance in silence until Monday of last week, when they could stand it no longer, and informed the company that unless these seven men were discharged forthwith, the others would quit work, which they did at one o'clock Friday. No other complaint. If the company will follow the dictates of good horse sense they will employ other non-union men and

capacity, and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the government cease to be a matter of arbitrary fa-

voritism and patronage, and that pubhe station shall become again a post of honor."-(Democratic platform, July, 1872, Baltimore.)

In 1876 the Democratic party renew-ed its vows of fidelity with such earn-estness as to banish all thought of the possibility of betrayal, in the following language: "Reform is necessary in the civil

minutes. This is the way the adminservice. Experience proves that effi-. istration fills out its reform pretense cient, economical conduct of the govin only one department. The country ernmental business is not possible if was advised by Mr. Higgins at the end its civil service be subject to change of three months of the administration at every election, be a prize fought for that of the 85 internal revenue collecat the ballot-box, be a brief reward for torships 52 were already filled with party zeal, instead of posts of honor democrats, and the hundreds of emassigned for proved competency, and held for fidelity in the public employ; ployes under them were being constantly changed. The same with the that the dispensing of patronage should customs offices and post-offices, Higgins neither be a tax upon the time of all said. This is on the pretense of restorour public men, nor the instrument of their ambition."—(Democratic plating Jeffersonian simplicity and Jack-

to this.

sonian honesty. Mr. Burrows comparform, St. Louis, Mo., June 27, 1876.) ed the above record with a page of the In 1880 its ardor had somewhat coolnation's history in the days of the faed, and was fast settling down into rethers touching the questions of remov spectful consideration, as the followals in civil service. Washington made ing declaration in its platform disclosnine removals in eight years, all for es: "We pledge ourselves to general cause: John Adams nine in four years, and thorough reform of the civil sernone for political reasons; Jefferson 39

tices of the fathers.

hissed off by a disgusted public.

and you cannot be permitted no open

.I am not alluding now to the

controversy going on in the oth-er end of the capitol. I have in

mind an instance within my own

in eight years, none for party purposes ; In 1884 six words, compressed into Madison five in eight years; Monroe nine in eight years, and John Quincy one curt short sentence, measured its waning regard: "We favor honest Adams two in four years. The first civil-service reform." six presidents holding the presidential

As a reassurance to public distrust office for 40 years, removed only 73 of Democratic sincerity Mr. Cleveoffice holders; 73 in 40 years. The democratic post-office department has land's letter of acceptance said: "The selection and retention of subordinates made more removals than that in 40 in government employment shall deminutes. And yet the democratic pend on their ascertained fitness and party has the effrontery to look the the value of their work. Public em-American people in the face and de-clare that it has returned to the prac-

ployment will be open to all who can monstrate their fitness to enter it." So fully was the Democratic party committed to the doctrine of reform in the civil service that there was no escape from it, except in the bad faith in publicly renouncing the law, or the secret evasion, which would be both bad faith and hypocrisy. Soon after the election Mr. Cleveland, having no further use for the people, pointed out how the Democratic party might escape from its pledges to the people and fill the public offices with the adherents of the Democratic party, in utter disregard of the letter and spirit of the civil service law. This was in a letter to Mr. Curtis, from which Mr. Burrows quoted as follows:

vice."

"There is a class of government po-sitions which are not within the letter of civil-service statute, but which are manly. so disconnected with the policy of an

administration that removal therefrom of present incumbents, in my opinion, should not be made during the terms for which they were appointed, solely on partisan grounds, and for the purpose of putting in their places those who are in political accord with the appointing power. But many now olding positions have forfeited all just claim to retention, because they have used their places for party pur-poses in disregard to their duty to the servants upon which they are removpeople, and because, instead of being ed or suspended for causes. But when decent public servants, they have provthe suspended official or his friends ed themselves offensive partisans and unscrupulous manipulators of local ask to be advised of the nature of these charges, then this reform administraparty management." tion replies, "that is a sealed volume,

The term "offensive partisan" makes its appearance in this letter for the first time since the election, and opened a broad avenue for escape from Democratic pledges. In hoc signo vinces. [Laughter.]

The postmaster-general was not

ng business behind glass doors. year. [Laughter.] The whole history of American politics discloses no parallel

White Pigion has an active law and order league that is making it decided-Without going into the subject of ly interesting for evil doers. the disreputable appointments made by this administration Mr. Burrows

A Paw Paw lady came near curing cold by taking an over-dose of Piso's. post-officee 1,078 had been freshly filled consumption cure. The doctor saved her from the undertaker. suspensions and removals. In the

first democratic year there were 8,035 The Cass county pioneers will hold removals in the fourth-class offices, or their annual picnic at Cassopolis, June 744 a month, 28 per day, or 1 every 15 16, the date of the celebration of the semi centenial of Michigan as a State.

> Mary A. Laffin has sued the Grand Rapids street railway company for \$10,000 damages, for injuries sustained from being tipped out of a cutter by snow banks along the track. The suit is now on trial.

> Jackson probably possesses more violin players than any other city in Michigan. There is scarcely a young lady in Jackson who is not capable of gracefully drawing the beau. This statement is not all fiddle-dee-dee .---Grand Rapids Telegram.

Springport citizens delight in the legitimate drama. The Signal alleges that some of those citizens buy eggs on time at one store, take them next door sell them for cash, and with the proceeds buy tickets for the entertainments that now infest that village.-Detroit Journal.

Flint aldermen refused to grant a li cense for a concert unless the management would issue passes to the members of the council. It was finally Let us have done with this farce of agreed that 18 passes should be issued reform. The people are sickening of and the license was granted. When it. It was quite an attraction in the the tickets reached the aldermen they beginning, but it has ceased to draw, were found to be 22x26 inches in size, and you had better ring down the cur-thin and put out the lights if you would and prominent across the face were save the performance or the performthe words "Dead Head." The alderers from public ridicule and contempt. men were exceedingly wrathy. Take it from the boards or it will be

Tony Rockmuth, of Royal Oak, And here let me say that the crown-ing infamy of this whole business of reform lies in the dishonorable methcaught a 28-inch pickerel Thursday On the lish's back were stamped the ods employed to secure the removal of letters "F.L." A copper ring was inhonest, capable officials. If you would serted in the tail and to this ring a locket containing a slip of paper which read: Caught by Jack Howards. April 29, 1872; set free May 7. Good luck go with you. Sandusky, Ohio."-

> Seventy-six per cent, of the raw cotton produced in this country is export-

Stomach trouble is serious business while it lasts; but what a blessed relief to have it depart! Mrs. F. G. Wells, of 19 Atlantic street, Hartford, Conn., writes that she tried Brown's iron Bitters for stomach trouble, and that she experienced such relief that the trouble is now nearly over. She recommends this great iron medicine to all who are afflicted. It cures liver and kidney complaint.

Jumbo's heart, weighing forty-seven pounds, has been sent to Cornell University.

**MILLINERY**? slow to seize upon the suggestion of the president-elect, and before he had knowledge. Two government officials The great sources of the extensive allow these kickers to locate their habin my own city, of unquestioned incurative range of Dr. Jones' Red Cloitation in the southeast corner of sheol, tegrity and unimpeachable character been in his office 60 days he issued one 30,000 Cloaks that we sold during the EASTER EGG DYES. ver Tonic are its great blood purifying on the shortest notice. of the most remarkable letters ever in public and private life, were removed qualities and its gentle aperitive ac-When you can save fully 50 per cent. by buying emanating from the head of any defrom office, and when I demanded of fall at \$16, our price now is \$10. tion. thereby remove all restraint from • at the head the department to be advised Everything in Cloaks in same pro partment under any administration. secretive organs, curing promptly and THE FAIR. The New York Evening Post is send-This communication is marked "confiof the nature of the charges preferred portion thoroughly dyspepsia, costiveness, bad against them, I was informed that I ing out a pamphlet entitled "A Bill to dential" and signed officially by Wil-The purchaser of each package of which receives a breath, piles, pimples, low spirits, sick could neither have a copy of the charges nor be informed of their sub-SHAWLS. Promote Mendicancy", being a reprint of editorials attempting to prove that the Dair bill while assisting in the SPRING NOVELTIES received daily. All goods and nervous headache, ague malaria, and all stomach, liver and kidney troubles. The most delicate stomach purchased direct from BEAUTIFUL EASTER CARD ters and Manufact the Blair bill, while assisting in the men are only harmless because no im-\$12 Camel's Hair Shawls \$6 and \$8. in full: accepts it with relish. Price, fifty and positively sold at less than education of the illiterate of the South. \$12 Beaver Shawls now \$6 and \$8. putation can possibly destroy public [Confidential.] [Confidential] PostorFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL, Washington, April 29, 1835. DEAR SIR: The continued illness of Mr, Hay will delay his coming for some time yet to the de-partment, and I think it desirable that some action should be taken in the way of removals, and am impatient to assist our people in securing relief to which they are justly entitled from partisan post-masters. I have had a conference with the Vir-ginia delegation and they will soon bring in their cases, and I shall hope to make the earliest remov-als in that State. As soon as they shall be ready, cents, of S. A. Wood, JOBBERS PRICES. Good Beaver Shawls \$3, \$4 and \$5. confidence in their official character. would prove a curse to that section by A new English dictionary is coming 4,800 square feet devoted exclusively to all tha ertains to MILLINERY, and In this refusal to disclose the nature For sale by YOURS TRULY, teaching that section to depend upon of these charges lies the infamy of this out with 240,000 words. We propose to slaughter everything in our stock during February and government, and building up a perwhole business. Men of the highest EVERY ARTICLE A BARGAIN, I find Ely's Cream Balm good for DR. E. S. DODD & SON, character in public and private life manent mendicancy, In eight of the March and may be longer. catarrh of long standing.-M. N. Las-ley, 1984 Whst Chestnut St. Louisville, AT against whose fair names the breath states in Dixie an average of over E. J. LEHMANN'S, of suspicion even has never come, are fifty per cent. of the voting population Geo. Wyman & Co., Κy. turned out of office and branded with Druggists and Booksellers. State, Adams and Dearborn Streets cannot read the ballots they deposit. At a drum tap 9,000,000 soldiers some crime which they are not premit. ted to know, and cannot, therefore, dis- could take arms in Earope. CHICAGO This fact is of itself the greatest source SOUTH BEND, IND.

 Wheat, per bushel

 Flour, patcut, perbarrel, sellir::

 Flour, red, per barrel, sellir::

 Clover Seed, per bushel.

 Timothy Seed, per bushel.

 Oats, per bushel

 Corn, per bushel

 Pork, live, per hundred.

 Pork, live, per hundred.

 Yerk, mess, per pound, selling.

 Corn Meal, bolted, per hundred.

 Hay, tame, per ton.

 Salt, fue, per barrel, selling.

 Beans, per boshel.

 Wood, 18 Inch, per cord.

 Butter, per pound.

 Eggs, per dozen

 Lard, per pound.

 Fallow, per pound.

 5 60 4 50 6 00 2 00 2 30 25 to medical science.
SARSAPARILLA (extracted from genuine Honduras Sarsaparilla) is its base, and its powers are enhanced by the extracts of Yellow Dock and Stillingia, the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and other potent ingredients.
IS of the digestive and assimilatory functions? is it tainted by Scrofula? or does it contain the poison of Mercury or Contagious Disease?
THE leading physicians of the United States, who know the composition of AYER'S SLISAPARILLA, say that nothing else so good for the purification of the blood is within the range of pharmary. 12 00 3 50 4 50@5 00 . 1 50@1 75 .3 50@4 00 only by the use of this remedy is it only possible for a person who has corrupted blood to attain sound health and prevent transmission of the do-structive taint to posterity. ow, per pound 12 oncy, per pound...... reen Apples, per sushel . 5@0 7 00 5@7 11 hickens, per pound..... rick, per thousand, selling.... ides, green, per pound..... ides, dry, per pound..... THOROUGHLY effective renovation of the system must Polts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mackerel, No 1, per pound, selling \_\_\_\_\_\_ White Fish per pound, selling \_\_\_\_\_\_ Potatocs, (new) \_\_\_\_\_\_ Wool (unwushed): Wool (washed). 15@52 20@22 25@23

Notice of Commissioners on Claims

Notice of Commissioners on Claims. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien-ss. Probate Court for said County. Estate of Andrew C. Day, deceased. The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said County, Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said estate of Andrew C. Day, and six months from the twellth day of April, A. D. 1886, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons holding claims against said estate in which to present their claims is us for examination and adjustment: Notice, is hereby given, that we will meet on Tuesday, the 8th day of June, A. D. 1886, and on Tuesday, the 8th day of June, A. D. 1886, and on Tuesday, the 8th day of June, A. D. 1886, and on Tuesday, the 8th day of June, A. D. 1886, and on Tuesday, the 8th day of June, A. D. 1886, and on Tuesday, the 8th Buchanan in said County, to receive and examine such claims. Dated, April 12th, A. D. 1886. S. W. REDDEN, EDWIN MORGAN, 1SAAC M. VINCENT,

TAMPL

**MILLINERY STYLES** 

ate, on

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Notice of Sale of Real Estate. PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Masc-Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an Sold by all Druggists: Price \$1; Six bottles for \$5.



Friday, the 21st day of May, A. D. 1886, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said sale) the follow-ing described real estate to wit: The south-oast quarter of section 31, town 6 south, range 18 west, and the north half (containing 78 94-100 acres) of the north-east quarter of section 6, town 7 south, range 18 west, both pieces in the county of Berrien, State of Michigan. Terms made known at time and place of sale. Dated April 5, 1836. COMMENCE THE

SLAUGHTER

FOR 1886.

----- OF-----

50 pieces half dollar summer silks at 25c 50 pieces Trickatine Silks, always sold CORWABASH & MADISON CHIC at 65 cents, now 371/2 cents.

DRESS GOODS.

for the wholesale and retail trade, solicits your inspection of the assortment of spring styles, complete in all departments. Mail orders will receive prompt attention. A book of Designs of Home Decoration in Art Needle Work sent free to any address who mails us this "ad." 50 pieces half-dollar Satin Burburs at 25 and 30 cents. pieces half-dollar Cashmeres at 25c. pieces 75-cent all-wool Cashmeres

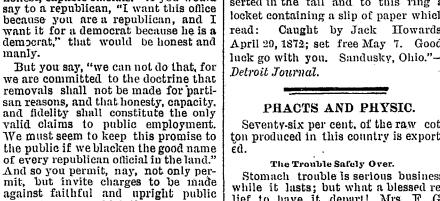
GALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS 50 pieces dollar Satin Burburs at 60c. press train time to all California points. Address A. PHILLIPS & CO., 89 Clark St., CHICAGO, ILL. 50 pieces dollar Cashmeres at 50c. Good all-wool filling Dress Goods, Brocades and Cashmeres at 8, 10 and 12½ cents. Worth double. WHY PAY BIG PRICES AND AN EXTRA PROFIT

CLOAKS.



After April 13 the room vacated by H. Oppenheim & Son will be occupied by







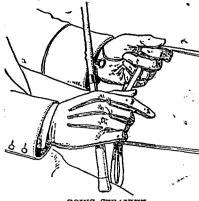
as Knights of Liberty, in interest of monopoly.—*Michigan Talisman*. part of the town, is building a large MISS MABEL E. FRENCH has secured trand, was destroyed by fire You will always find a complete line 1.1 body. day at 6 o' clock. a position as trimmer in a millinery If Mr. Horr organized such a society barn on his farm. of Groceries, Crockery, Glassware, at And in fact everything usually found in a first-class Grocery Another arrival of Millinery Goods [St. Joseph Republican.] store at Anamosa, Iowa, and writes What with teaching and the town-C. B. TREAT'S/ here it is certainly very secret, but, and Bakery. this week, at NELLIE SMITH'S, first The smoke-stack at the knitting ship clerkship, Mr. W. E. Peck is kept home that she has a pleasant place. knowing the editor of the Talisman, For sale, cheap, large house and works was blown down by the high door north of furniture store. no one can for a moment doubt the three lots, near the M. C. depot. For Please Give Me a Call. quite busy. wind a few days ago, and a new one had to be procured to take its place We keep a full line of Chase & San-THE village sexton wishes us to re-At a meeting of the School Inspecttruth of the statement, but it does full particulars inquire of born's Coffees. The best in the world. ....Well, it does seem strange-Wm. K. Sawyer was defeated for township mind lot owners in Oak Ridge ceme- seem queer that during all this time no ors of Berrien township, on Saturday JOHN ALLIGER. CHARLES BISHOP. SCOTT & HOFFMAN. 14 tery that now is the time to clean lots. | one has been able to detect Mr. Horr last. Miss Roszina McGill was chosen Buchanan, Mich. clerk, at the late election. There seems He wishes to have everything about | in this great conspiracy in the interest chairman for the ensuing year. Mr. Remember, we have a small stock of to be no warm feeling on the part of EXTRA copies of the RECORD may the cemetery in good order before Dec- of monopoly, until the Talisman treed Wall Paper to close out, cheap, at -Herman Rapp was appointed librarian. always be found at the news depot in Democratic voters for either Mr. Saw-54 FRONT STREET. HIGHS'. the post office room. oration day. yer or Mr. Holmes. him. for the year. tf <u>а</u> –

# SOME HORSE TALK.

A BRITISH LESSON FOR BEGINNERS IN DRIVING.

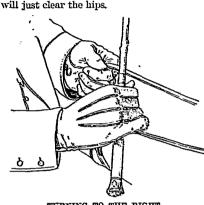
Huy to Hold Both Yourseli and Your Horses-Maintain a Calmly Indifferent Appearance, and Don't Poke Your Nose Forward.

An Englishman, Mr. S. Sidney, has writ-ten a new book about the horse. Of course, he looks at the matter entirely from the Eng-lish point of view, but horses are horses the world over. The American horse book has yet to be written. You will be surprised to know there is scarcely one in this country that is worth a rap, and such as there are are chiefly rehashes of English literature on the subject



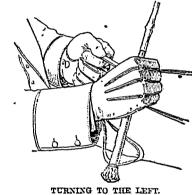
GOING STRAIGHT. One interesting chapter of Mr. Sidney's book is devoted to driving. There is much to be learned from it by Americans. In driving you must hold your hands as in the picture, whether you have one horse or two. You must appear to manage your steed without the slightest effort.

For a carriage that a man is to drive himself he should be measured for the sent. The seif he should be measured for the sent. The position approaching the upright one is to be altogether avoided. "Nothing looks worse than to see a driver obliged to throw his head back if he pulls up suddenly," says Mr. Sidney. For this reason care must be taken not to have the cost too high. The have not to have the seat too high. The hands should be about on a level in holding the reins. Hold the elbows easily so that they



TURNING TO THE RIGHT. The illustration needs no explanation. The left holding the reins, with the right you bear lightly on the right hand one in the manner shown

Hold your whip in the right hand, always, nearly upright. But it is hardly ever to be used. Remember that. A spirited herse needs no urging beyond a touch, which is an indication of his master's will. The whip is only to be used freely when the animal refuses to obey. And then even the annual re-fuses to obey. And then even the harness is to be carefully examined, to make sure noth-ing is wrong with it, making that the cause for the horse's fractiousness. Whip always in front, of the pad, upon the force or shoulder. A pair of horses coupled too close to the pole will throw out their hind quarters when stopped suddenly. Both should be har nessed so that when the reins are crossed they will draw evenly.



So the change came about. It came about the same way in Great Britain.



Those who have followed English politics have watched Gladstone gradually growing to the occasion. Year by year the course of natural statesmanlike development has brought him to the lofty plane whence the other day he looked benignantly down on his fellow countrymen and proposed home rule for Ireland.

say there never was heard such cheering in the house of commons in all the centuries as

either. For one thing, an English member has no particular seat through the season. It is first come, first served. A member may preserve a scat to himself for one night by putting his card into a little brass receptacio at the back of a chair. He may also secure a squatter's claim by placing his hat upon a chair beforehand. This is called "hatting." and is very common. But it must be the hat which the member wears for the day; consequently he is obliged to walk around hareheaded while his hat guards his seat.



GIADSTONE SPEAKING. Our American congress begins its sessions at 12 noon, which is a very decent hour. The English parliament does not commence until 4, public business at 4:30. The sessions are therefore prolonged till far

"solid" Americans themselves began to see that Ireland had wrongs and it suddenly be-came clear to the solidest that the Green Isle ought to have her own sayso about her own affairs.

The Irish element, united under intelligent leadership, became too strong to be ignored.



the floors of the cabins, as the great majority of articles were lighter than the water at that denth. He believed that a great many val-

GLADSTONE RISES TO SPEAK.

against the ceiling of the saloon, but it being so high he had not yet been able to devise a way of reaching them. "Im rigged to ge down and not float up 'gin the ceiling of a cabin," he said. Later Mr. Merritt said:

He is the most splendid figure in European statesmanship to-day. If he carry home rule for Ireland, he will be the grandest figure in Europe in the Nineteenth century. Bis-marck cemented a nation with blood and iron, but Gladstone will have freed a people by the divine arts of peace. It is better, far better, to be Gladstone than Bismarck. Undoubtedly the greatest day of the pre-mier's life will be that on which he introduced his bill for home rule for Ireland. They

when he arose to introduce his bill. It was so tremendous that it disconcerted him a little, and he paled before it when he first arose. Very different is the English house of commons from our American house of representatives at Washington, and the difference is not in favor of the British organization

MARTIN IRONS,

1

into the night. But this suits the late retirh the End lish are so famous Mr. Gladstone began speaking on his home rule measure at 4:35, and kept it up three hours. Another feature of the British house which an American will not like is the difficulty of getting into it. Strangers must be invited by a member, and have a ticket to show the police that line the doorways and corridors, before he can get inside. But there is only room for 200 in the strangers' gallery. There are often 1,000 applicants. Visitors' names must, therefore, be balloted for, and this must be done a week ahead of the proposed visit so long is the list of persons applying. The present parliament house is upon the site of an old one which dated back to the time of Edward VL. The visitors' entrance to both the lords and the commons is through a beautiful long marble gallery called St. Stephen's hall. The legal duration of one parliament is seven years. Members of both houses sit in session with their hats cn. This is an old custom and a had one right. to Mr. Irons by this strike is a flood of teleis an old custom and a bad one.

sachel of diamonds but was disappointed. Mr. Forster was undoubtedly a well-hated man. His nickname, "Buckshot" Forster, was bestowed upon him during the heat of Irish troubles connected with the suppression of the Land League, Mr. Forster having advocated the substitution of buckshot cartridges for the usual ball cartridges used by the Irish constabulary.

and the second second

In personal appearance Mr. Forster was bizarre and uncouth. He dressed in such ill-fitting clothes that it was a standing joke in the house that they were cut and made by himself. But all this uncontiness of main and simplicity of style were the result of design. The same affectation of simplicity characterized his speeches. They were rough and unrhetorical and bore all the marks of extemporization, although they were always carefully prepared and comotimes rehearsed for weeks beforehand. His ambition was great and, though few would suspect it, he was extraordinarily vain. He had the courage to maintain his convictions at whatever hazard. and even his worst enemies admit that he was brutally honest.

THE WHITE CROSS.

A Society that is Endeavoring, to Promote Parity.

One of the lates: societies which have sprung up to combat a social evil is the So-cicty of the White Cross. It already numbers more than 1,000 members in New York, and is establishing branches everywhere. The objects of the order is included in the following rules, to which every young man sub-

scribes on joining the society: 1. To treat all women with respect, and "Yes, there is reported to be \$1,000,000 worth of property inside the Oregon, one-half of which is in the shape of personal baggage. One man claims to have \$300,000 endeavor to protect them from wrong and degredation. 3. To endeavor to put down all indecent language and coarse jests. 3. To maintain the law of purity as equally binding in securities in one of the mail Lags. The cargo is after all the safest object for us to upon men and women. 4. To endeavor to work for. On its recovery our pay is based spread these principles among my companon salvage; with personal baggage and mail ons and try to help my younger brothers. 5. we trust to the generosity of the owner, which seldom pans out richly. We receive To use every possible means to command: "Keep thysolf pure." means to fulfill the

no pay from the steamship company. The orders to our divers though are to first examine the hole in the Oregon's side to s.e if her plates are bent inward or out." S. H. HORGAN.

How Congressmen Vote. There are some men in congress whose distinction apparently depends upon the manand then appendixly depends upon the nati-ner in which they record their votes. Sena-tor Pugh's "No" sounds like the "Naw" of an infuriated Bowery champion who has been disturbed in his slumbers. Representative Strait, of Minnesota, utters his "No" as if it were a volley of hot shot intended for the enemy, and as for Judgo Symes, of Colorado, he won't answer at all if the clerk who calls the roll commits the blunder of saying "Sims." The most graceful "Aye" is uttered by Tim-othy Campbell, but then he pronounces it "Oi." As for old "Joe" Brown, he never votes without washing his hands with invis-ible soap in imperceptible water, as if to dis-claim any responsibility in the matter. Sen-ator Edmunds' vote sounds like a silent pro-test against the wickedness of this world and grateful acknowledgment of the fact that he is not like other men. Senator Teller, who has much in his manner of speaking to re-mind one of the Methodist exhorter, utters his "No" as if he were proclaiming the doom of the Scarkst Lady of Babylon.—New York Tribune. enemy, and as for Judgo Symes, of Colorado,

able packages would be found pressed

MARTIN TRONS

The Leader of the Strikers on the Gould Railroads

REV. B. F. DE COSTA, D. D. The leader of the White Cross movement n America is the Rev. B. F. De Costa, D.D.

street, New York. He is of Huguenot de-scent and of an old Boston family, being born in 1831. He received his degree from the College of William and Mary and is a member of the Boston university. He spent a num-ber of years in study and historic research in Europe, acquiring large stores of rare material relating to early American history. He was chaplain of the Eighteenth and Fifth Massachusetts infantry. He was in the battle of Bull Run and went through the peninsula rampaign. Before this he built a church at North Adams, Mass., in 1858 and afterwards was r. ctor of St. Mary's, Newton Lower Falls, Disabled somewhat by hardship in the war, he assumed the editorship of The New York

Christian Times in 1863, having previously shown unusual literary abilities and attracted attention as a writer. He afterwards edited The Episcopulian, and in 1883 and 1883 was in charge of The Magazine of American History. He has contributed largely to the magazines and has published some thirty volumes. His work on the "Pre-Columbian Discovery of America" attracted much attention, and is now one of the rare Americana. He also wrote a novel, "The Rector of Roxburgh," under the nom de plume of "William Hickling." He is equally at home in the lcarned discussions of historical societies, where he

not many removes to colonels, judges, congressmen, generals and even presidents that have bee

To people like these handsome, lazy quad roons, mulattoes and octoroous, Jasper preaches. His collections are liberal. and there cannot

be seen a ragged or untidy negro in the congregation. Their clothes, the vomen's, outvie the peacock for splendor of color and silkiness. The men strut in broadcloths and white vests, and white ALC: neck ties. There is really no reason why they should not be well dressed.

These Richmond REV. JOHN JASPER. negroes go out to service at watering places and seashore re

sorts during the senson. They get high wages, and they are besides the most inveterate beggars in America. The half worn or even new. handsome garment, which they cannot beg away from the luckless watering place sojourner, the dollar or half dollar which they can't coax out of him, isn't worth having. They ought to be well dressed, bother them.

Jasper, himself, appears resplendent in fine black broadcloth, with gold shirt studs and a white necktie, and a watch chain. He is three-quarters black, and nearly 70 years old now. He is tolerably well informed in books, but uses the negro dialect persistently in his talk. This is a peculiarity of most negroes in the south. Many of them can read and write well-excellent English, in fact. But they associate only with their own race away from school. Hearing only the negro dialect in ordinary conversation, it is difficult to see how they can ever learn correct English under such

Jasper still adheres to his doctrine that the sun do move. He plants the statement on the Bible and stakes his last hope of salvation upon it. White persons, strangers in Rich-mond, frequently go to his church. It is one of the lions of the city. Among these stranger visitors some time since were Mr. and Mrs. Moncure D. Conway. "M. D. C." gives an anusing account of the sermon. The preacher was evidently fiattered by the presence of his distinguished auditors, and yet was struggling not to appear so. He went out of his way to administer sounding whacks to learned people who do not be-

lieve the word of God. He never fails to do this, for among his own congregation are some black sheep, at least yellow skeep, who refuse to admit that "the sun do move." They say they only go to church "for style," like white folk. Says Jasper:

"There is some folks heah that is not heah for the love of God, but jes' to catch up somethin' to carry away and laff at."

The Secretary of the Pan Electric Tele

phone Company. The Pan Electric Telephone company in vestigation threatens to become as celebrated a case as the Credit Mobilier scandal. Our readers may not have followed the investiga-tion as it drags through the hands of a congressional committee. The facts, as far as outsiders can get at them, are these: There is a powerful organization called the Bell Telephone company. It has the telephone busi-ness of the United States largely in its control. Opposed to it is the Pan Electric company, ostens'bly at the head of which are Dr. J. Rogers and his son. Members of congress and even of the cabinet have stock in the Pan Electric company, and are accused of using the influence of their official position to forward the interests of the company. It is war to the knife between the Bell and the Pan Electric concerns, and they have law-suits pending in the United States courts to



### TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

"Home Endorsement" of the Highest Possible Order. The following voluntary letters regard-ing the standing, and character of two gentlemen whose names are now promi-nently before the public, are most unusual:

JACKSON, Mich., Dec. 2, 1885. We take pleasure in saying that Hon. Daniel B. Hibbard, of this city, is one of our oldest, wealthiest aud most reliable citizens, and his associate. Mr. Welling-

ton Hibbard, has during his residence of a year or two in Jackson left a most fa-vorable impression among us. The convorable impression among us. The con-nection of these two gentlemen with any entérprise is sufficient anywhere in thir region to inspire entire confidence. (Signed) EUGENE PRINGLE, Mayor, W. D. THOMPSON, Pres. Jackson City Bank JOSFPH MABLY, ex-Mayor, C. R. KNICKERROCKER, Mgr. Knickerbocker Co.

JACKSON, Mich., Dec. 5, 1885. We are well acqu: inted with Hon. Dan-iel B. Hibbard, one of our oldest and most active business men: a man of large means, sterling integrity, reliable in all his commercial dealings and one of the largest real estate owners in our city. Mr. Wellington Hibbard is also personally known to us, as an earnest and ener-getic business man. The well known character of these gentlemen bespeaks for any enterprise they may engage in a prosperous future. ERASTUS PECK, City Attorney. GEO. T. SMITH, Bauk Pres.,

GEO. T. SMITH, BANK Pres., The above statements are made regard-ing the President and Secretary of Hib-bard's Rhoumatic Syrup Co., of Jackson. They show in unmistakable terms the standing and value of this great remedy which is now attracting so much attention and accomplishing so much good. There is no physical trouble which is more painful than rheumatism, and there is none which is more dangerous. It may at any moment fly to the heart when instant death will be the result. Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup is a purely vegetable compound, and has been not only tested by time, but bears the endorsement of high medical authority in addition to being offered the public by men whose reputation is unimpeachable.



is still treating with the greatest SKILL AND SUCCESS -ALL-PRIVATE, NERVOUS

YOUNG MEN, MIDDLE-AGED MEN

Approximate the for who has inlice to care you. Approximate the poisons of Syphilis and all bad blood and skin diseases, completely eradi-cated without mercury. Remember that this one horrible disease, if neglected or improperly treated, curses the present and coming generations

All unnatural discharges cured promptly

without hindrance to business. No experiments, Both sexes consult confidentially. Age and experience important. A written guaranteo of curo given in every case undertaken.

ESSufferers from any chronic disease write History and Symptoms of your case — plainly, Cases solicited which others have failed to cure.

Cases solicited which others have indee to care. Solicited two stamps for celebrated works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. You have an exhaustive symptomatology by which to study your own case. Consultation, personally or by letter, free. Consult the old Doctor. Thousands cured. Offices and parlors pri-

vate. You see no one but the Doctor. Before confiding your case consult DR. CLARKE. A friendly letter or call may save future suffering and

C.B.& Q.R.R.

It is the only line with its own track fro

chicago and Denver,

Chicago and Omaha,

For all points in Northwest. West and Southwest

Its equipment is complete and first class in every particular, and at all important points interlocking Switches and Signals are used, thus insuring com-

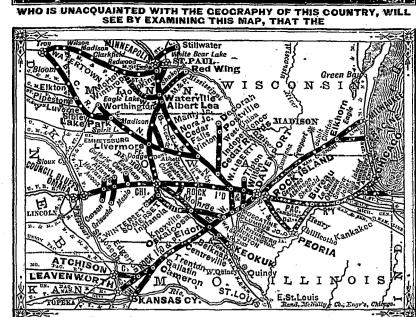
fort and safety. For Tickets, Rates, General Information, etc., regarding the Burlington Route, call on any Ticket Agent in the United States or Canada, or address

T. J. POTTER 1st V.P. & GEN. MGR., CHICAGO. HENRY B. STONE, Asst. GEN. MGR., CHICAGO. PERCEVAL LOWELL, GEN. PASS. AGT., CHICAGO.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

CHICAGO TO DENVER.

undays, 9 to 12. Address, F. D. CLARKE, M. D. MERRILL BLOCK. DETROIT. Mich.



CHICACO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY

CHICACO, FOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY By reason of its central position and close relation to all principal lines East and West, at initial and terminal points, constitutes the most important mid-conti-nental link in that system of through transportation which invites and facili-tates travel and traffic between cities of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. It is also the favorite and best route to and from points East, Northeast and Southeast, and corresponding points W est, Northwest and Southwest. The Rock Island system includes in its main line and branches, Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, West Liberty, Iowa City, Des Moines, Indianola, Winterset, Atlantic, Knoxville, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Centre and Council Buffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, Cameron and Kansas City, in Missouri; Leavenworth and Atchison, in Kanass; Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota; Watertown in Dakota, and hundreds of intermediate cities, towns, villages and stations.

## THE CREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

THE CREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE Guarantees its patrons that sense of personal security afforded by a solid, thoroughly ballasted road-bed; smooth tracks of continuous steel rail; sub-stantially built culverts and bridges; rolling stock as near perfection as human skill can make it; the safety appliances of patent buffers, platforms and air-brakes; and that exacting discipline which governs the practical operation of all its trains. Other specialties of this route are Transfers at all connecting points in Union Depots, and the unsurpassed comforts and humines of its Passenger Equipment. The Fast Express Trains between Chicago and the Missouri River are com-posed of well ventilated, finely upholstered Day Coaches. Magnificent Pullman Palace Sleepers of the latest design, and sumptious Dining Cars, in which elaborately cooked meals are leisurely eaten, "good Digestion waiting on Appetite, and Health on both." Between Chicago and Kansas City and Atchison, are also run the Celebrated Reclining Chair Cars.

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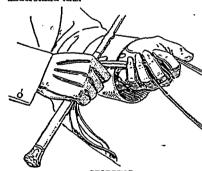




rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. John the Evangelist, West Eleventh

When turning to the left advance your right hand and grasp the left hand rein, in the manner indicated.

Mind your eyes all the time, and never let the reins lie loose. Hold them firm enough to keep them from slipping at all times, yet lightly, so as not to pull too much. Train your horses under all circumstances to wait till you tell them to go, before starting. Labor with them until you have made them understand this.



## STOPPING.

When you wish to stop your team, do it in the manner indicated in the picture, not pulling your hands up to your eyes in the disgraceful fashion of some drivers. Simply shorten up the reins with a turn of the wrist.

No more are you to poke your nose out towards the horse's ears and lean forward when you drive. You are to sit upright, in an easy, commanding position, and manage your horses from the shoulder and wrist. This advice from Mr. Sidney is admirable: "The rationale of driving may be compared

to steering a boat. There must be no pulling and hauling first one side and then the other. The slightest movement will be felt on a well-broken, well-bitted horse, and anticipated-just as much pressure as is needful to keep the head straight; this pressure on either rein is, or should be, very slight."

Our authority does not go in very strongly for holding the reins in one hand. It may look very fine, but it leaves the driver at the mercy of any sudden movement the horse may make. Especially in the beginning of a may make. Especially in the beginning of a journey a good driver always takes the reins in both hands, and holds them thus as long as there is the least possibility of a horse turning to the right or left. And even if he does for a little while hold them in the left hand be always keeps his right hand where he can grasp them instantly in case of need. It is to be feared that Mr. Sidney never had any experience of "sparking" over American any experience of "sparking" over American country roads.

## IN PARLIAMENT.

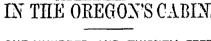
WHERE GLADSTONE MADE HIS GREAT SPEECH FOR OLD IRELAND.

The House of Commons Is a Small Hall. and Hard to Get Into-Members Wear Their Hats in Session.

Next to the American civil war, the settlement of Ireland's troubles is the most im-portant history that has been made in the last half of the Nineteenth century-if they are settled, that is to say. Every lover of civilization and progress is hoping that they may be, and that they may be decided as Ireland wants them to be.

Nothing is more remarkable than the change which has taken place, both in Great Britain and America, in the sentiment on the Irish question. Home rule for the unhappy island was an idea scouted with derision by all but a handful of dreamers and malcontents twenty years ago. "Solid" Americans

and Englishmen alike ridiculed it. But the Irish began to come over to Amer-ica by the thousands. Shipload after shipload of them, exiles from their native isle, landed at Castle Garden and scattered thence throughout the length and breadth of the republic



ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FEET BELOW THE OCEAN'S SURFACE.

Diver's Dangers and Difficulties. Chat With the Men Whose Privilege it Is to Help Themselves to Anything til now. Among the Oregon's Treasures.

NEV YORK, April 13.-Mr. Merritt, of the wrecking company that has charge of the sunken Oregon, was seen at his dock, at Stapleton, Staten Island, where is kept the

powerful machinery and peculiarly-built ves-sels requisite for this harzardous business. Mr. Merritt was not in the very best of humor in speaking of the Oregon. He wished he had never undertaken the job. In their business the risks are tremendous and the profits uncertain. It is based on the no cure, no pay principle. "Here we have had a force of some thirty old men, besides a steamer and schooner, hovering over the wreck for a month," continued Mr. Merritt, "and we have accomplished very little. A New York newspaper, becoming impatient at

our delay, engaged a single tug and a couple of divers to visit the wreck and make an immedi-ate investigation. The reporters in charge of the expedition got so deathly seasick that they insisted on returning home. The tug itself was nearly swamped in the sea. and the expedition, which ended in a day, cost the paper over \$300. That newspaper has spoken less harshly of our work since.



A DIVER DESCENDING TO THE WRECK. The reason we cannot work while the sea is rough is this: Even when there is but an ocean swell the boats rise and fall as much as ten feet with every wave. Now, the diver's life depends on the signal or "life" line being kept taut, as it is by jerks on this line that , he communicates his wishes to those in the boat above; so you can understand how impossible it would be to work with this boat bobbing up and down on the surface of the ocean at the rate of ten feet in ten seconds. Oh, yes, our men have been all over the decks of the Oregon. Their first business was to

anchor buoys and set guide lines, so that the diver need not waste time in groping his way about the ship. You see, there is no north, south, cast or west to guide him on the ocean's bottom. He drops down on the vessel's desk precisely as a spider drops from the ceiling. He fastens his line there, and, like a spider, continues to lay lines that will guide him on his return. The greatest obstacle in the way of the diver's work is the tremendous air pressure required, which is over sixty pounds to the square inch. The air pumps are driven by steam power,

T) e chairman of the executive committee forms such a prominent figure, and in circles for the amelioration of poverty and sorrow. of the Knights of Labor, district No. 101, is Martin Irons, of St. Louis. He it was who He maintains that the social evil is the greatest of all evils, and that vice alone can precipitated the strike on the Missouri Pacific make our politics dangerous and bring the railroad by ordering the members of the Knights of Labor employed on the Gould\_ downfall of the nation. He is an able and system to quit work until their grievances were heeded. Mr. Irons is a Scotchman, eloquent preacher and one of the best known men in New York, his services being in constubborn, aggressive and self-reliant. In this respect he is said to resemble no man stant demand for every good work having in view the moral and intellectual elevation more than his antagonist, Vice-President and of the people. In 1882 he began moral purity General Manager Hoxie, of the Missouri work, and in February, 1884, organized the first White Cross society in America. The Pacific. It is a contest in which the leaders are well matched. If the support on both work, has now spread all over the United be a chance of victory resting with the States, being, like temperance work, unde-nominational. Dr. De Costa holds that the White Cross, purity, and the White Ribbon, One of the results of the prominence given

temperance, must go together. Promoted to Succeed Gen. Terry.

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GEN. THOMAS H. RUGER.

grams and correspondence which pours in upon him every day. The majority of these letters bring encouragement, advice and sub-stantial support. The autograph fiend is also hounding him. He has received a request with an accompanying check of \$50 for a five-page article from one of the maga-zines. Through his present notoriety he has also received a letter from a sister who has been seeking him for twenty years. His mother, it appears, died in New Orleans after the war leaving considerable property. They advertised in every way for Martin in order that he should receive his share of the estate, but were never able to find him un-The Late "Buckshot" Forster. William Forster, an English Quaker preach

er, died in Tennessee while advocating freedom for the negro. His son, the late William E. Forster, died recently in England, having spent the latter years of his life in the en-G deavor to prevent legislative freedom for the Irish people. It is an illustration of the intense feeling which seems to be inborn in the average Englishman toward his Irish neigh-bor. Wm. E. Forster was a strong Liberal in To the vacancy created by the promotion of Gen. Terry the president has nominated Col. Thomas H. Ruger. Gen. Ruger was a New York boy, but was appointed in 1850, at the age of 17, to West Point from Wisconhis time, and during our war was shoulder to shoulder with John Bright on the side of the

Federal states and in opposition to slavery, while his last words, it is said, were: "No sin, from where he graduated with high honors in 1854, he being the third in his class and Gen. O. O. Howard the fourth. Enterhome rule for Ireland." William E. Forster was born in Dorsetshire England, in 1818. In 1801 he entered parlia ment and has been returned continuously since. On the call to office of Mr. Gladstone in 1880 Mr. Forster became chief secretary for Ireland. Here he supported the relief distress bill and was the author of the compensation for disturbances bill. In 1881 he introduced some coercive bills that were bitterly opposed by Parnell and his party, who adopted the policy of obstruction by a system of dilatory tactics; and a sitting, commenced on Jan. 30, was protracted through the night and the whole of the next day and the following night, causing intense excitement throughout the kingdom. After the house

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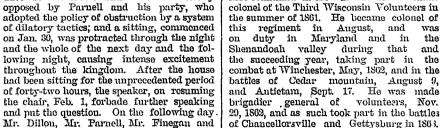
THE LATE WILLIAM E. FORSTER

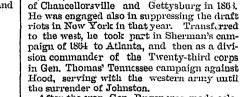
the house by force.

twonty-eight other Irish members were sus-

ended, the three named being removed from

ing the Engineers, as his rank entitled him to do, he was engaged for a few months on the construction of the defences of New Orleans, but the following spring, April 1, 1853, re-signed and opened a law business at Janes-ville, in which he was occupied until the out-





After the war, Gen. Ruger was made colo-nel of the Thirty-third infantry in the regular army, and brevet brigadier general for gallantry and meritorious services at Gettys-burg. He was for a time provisional governor of Georgia, and held other commands at the south throughout the reconstruction period, and until 1871, when he served as superintendent of the Military academy at West Point for five years, until 1876. Then he returned to Atlanta and took command he returned to Atlanta and took command of the department of the south. He had, in 1860, on the reduction of the number of regi-ments, been transferred to the colonelcy of the Eighteenth infantry, and with this regi-ment proceeded to the west on the reduction of the southern garrisons. At the time of his recent nomination, Gen. Ruger was in command of the School of Application and the post at Fort Leavenworth. the post at Fort Leavenworth.

THE REV. JOHN JASPER.

The Preacher Who Vows That the Sun Do Move,

A newspaper wag, writing to his journal a letter from the capital of Virginia about this Though Secretary Forster promised at that time that the prosecution act, which he was armed with, would not be employed to repress agitation, immediately after the act recolored divine, has the impudence to head his letter: "Richmond's Most Celebrated Ereacher." The worst of it is that this is ceived royal assent, the counties of Clare, Galway, Kerry, Leitrim, Limerick, Mayo, Roscommon, Sligo and several baronies in fact, too.



Casey Young, of Memphis, Tenn., is the secretary of the Pan Electric company. He declared before the congressional committee that the Bell Telephone company controls the newspaper press of the nation and all congress, too. That, he says, is the reason why so many papers are hounding certain high officials so persistently and demanding their resignation. He says these journals are well paid for their services.

Casey Young is a shrewd, determined man. He is a lawyer and a Democrat and has been a member of four congresses. He is not in at present, however. Sam Jones' Reform.

Sam Jones looks tired and ill. His swearing off on tobacco is undoubtedly telling on him, and it seems to be an interesting scientific and religious fact that the physical annoy ances that follow such a reform cannot b removed by prayer. However, Chicago never fails in any reform work, and Mr. Jones will stick it out.-Chicago Times.

Tom Corwin's Ready Repartee. Chicago and Kansas City, Chicago and Topeka, Chicago and Cedar Rapids, Chicago and Sioux City, Peoria and Council Bluffs, Peoria and Kansas City, St. Louis and Omaha, St. Louis and St. Paul, Kansas City and St. Paul, Kansas City and St. Paul, For all points in Northwest, West and Southwest John C. Calhoun once pointed to a drove of mules just from Ohio, and said to Corwin: "There go some of your constituents." "Yes," said Tom, gravely, "they are going down south to teach school."-Louisville Courier-



break of the civil war, six years later. His Is the best remedy for all complaints first command in the war was as lieutenant peculiar to women, young or old. A full description of those diseases, their symptoms, causes and proper treatment is contained in our book entitled "Facts for Women." Illus trated correctly; any woman can understand it. Every woman shouldhave it. Sent to ladies only, in sealed envelope on receipt of 10c. Worth

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dollars to any woman. Address ZOA-PHORA MEDICINE CO., KALAMAZOO, MICH. N. B.—Letters marked "private" are never seen by any one but our private secretary and consulting physician.



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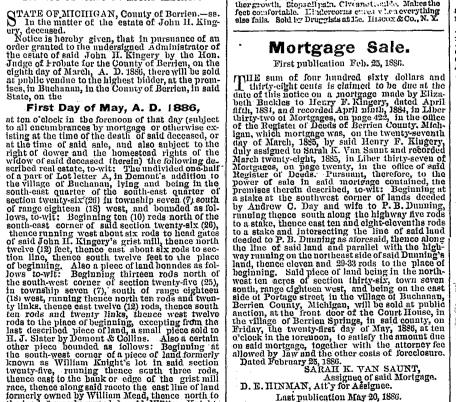
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State, on the

State, on the **First Day of May, A. D. 1886,** at ton o'clock in the foremoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise ex-isting at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following de-scribed real estate, to-wit: The undivided one-half of a part of Lot letter A, in Demont's addition to the village of Buchanan, lying and being in the sonth-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section twenty-six (26) in township seven (7) south of range eighteen (18) west, and bounded as fol-lows, to-wit: Beginning ten (10) reds north of the south-east quarter of said section twenty-six (26), thence running west about six rods to head gates of said John II. Kingery's grist mill, thence north twelve (12) leet, thence east about six rods to sec-tion line, thence south twelve feet to the place of beginning. Also a piece of land boundes as fol-lows to-wit: Beginning thirteen rods north of the south-west corner of saids, thence south ten rods and twenty links, thence west twelve rods to the place of beginning, there west twelve rods to the place of beginning, there west twelve rods to the place of beginning. Also a piece south ten rods and twenty links, thence west twelve rods to the place of beginning. Also a certain other piece bounded as follows: Beginning at the south-west corner of a piece of land formerly known as William Knight's lot in said section twenty-five, running thence south three rods, thence east to the place of land, there rods, thence east to the place of land, there south the and formerly owned by william Mad, thence south the south-west corner of a piece of land formerly known as William Knight's lot in said section twenty-five, running thence south three rods, thence east to the place of beginning. Also the north part of the following described piece of land, to-wit: Beginning eighty-three and one-half fe



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throughout the length and breadth of the republic. Along with him he brought his love for the old country, the hapless mother land. He there, and, like a spider, continues to lay lines that will guide him on his return. The greatest obstacle in the way of the diver's work is the tremendous air pressure required, work is the tremendous air pressure required, which is over sixty pounds to the square inch. The air pumps are driven by steam power, which is something exceptional in diving work." Mr. Merritt being called away, left us with one of the divers who has been down among the Oregon's treasures. He was a short, broad-shouldered man with a deep diest, bronzed face, keen, deeply-set eyes and storag. It became an element that no politic cal assirant dared ignore. Then at last the	ceived royal assent, the counties of Clare, Galway, Kerry, Leitrim, Limerick, Mayo, Roscommon, Sligo and several baronies in the county of Cork, were proclaimed and several persons vere arrested, among them being Parnell, Dillon, Cexton, Father Sheehy, a Catholic priest, and Mr. Boyton, a native American, these were locked up in Kilmain- ham jail. "Suspects" were hurried to jail on all sides, and a reign of terror prevailed. Then it became evident that to proceed with this policy the whole Irish nation would have to be imprisened. This being impracti- cable a new departure by the government was announced and Mr. Forster resigned. It was in a speech in parliament later, in ex-	<ul> <li>Construction of the second structure of the s</li></ul>	that portion of said lot, piece or parcel of land lying north of a line drawn parallel to and seven (7) rods, thirteen feet and eleven inches north of the south line of said land. ENOS HOLMES, Administrator.	the balm into each nostril and draw strong breaths theo the nose. It will be absorbed and begin its work of cleansing and healing the dis- cased membrane. It allays inflammation, and prevents fresh colds. NUT A LIQUID or SNUFF. A few applications relieve. A theorough treatment will cure; Agreeable to use. Send for circular. Price 50 cents, by mail or at druggists. 327 ELY BROS, Druggists Owego, N. Y Contents of the second present print of overy description, aithe RECORD STEAM PRINT RECORD STEAM PRINT	A GIM Send 10 cents postage, and we will and commissioner, G-and P.anids, Mich., A GIM Send 10 cents postage, and we will be hox of goods that will put you at once, than anything clee in America. Both sex- es of all the time. Capital not required. We will give you Immense pay sure for those who etart at once. STINSON & Co., PortlandMaine. TARANSAY PRILA Areperfectly Safe and always Effectual- used to-day regularity by 10,000 American Women, Guaranteed superior to all of there on Cash refunded. Dout waste money on worthless meatrums. Try this Remedy first. Sold by all Druggists, or mailed to any address. Send 4 cents for particulars.
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